TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

TABLE OF CONTENTS

6.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources include archaeological and historical objects, sites and districts, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes, and sites and resources of concern to local Native Americans and other ethnic groups.

The following cultural resources analysis details efforts to determine whether cultural resources exist in areas that could be adversely affected by the Project. The significance of any resources that will potentially be affected is assessed. Measures are proposed to mitigate potential adverse effects of the Project to any significant resources that are present.

Laws, ordinances, and regulations pertinent to the identification, assessment of significance, and mitigation of adverse effects to cultural resources are identified in Sections 6.4.3, Mitigation Measures, and 6.4.4, Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards. As part of the field inventory, archaeological field investigations and historic evaluations were undertaken to assess the presence, absence, and/or the extent and significance of specific sites and features. All cultural resources work for this Project was carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist and architectural historian who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and is consistent with the procedures for compliance with Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The cultural resources personnel who supervised the field survey and prepared the Technical Report and AFC are:

- Dr. Diane Douglas, Principal Investigator
- Mr. Kevin Mock, Senior Archaeologist
- Dustin Kay (Staff Archaeologist)
- Ms. Adele Philippides, Staff Archaeologist
- Mr. Jeremy Hollins, Architectural Historian

Dr. Douglas meets the professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior for this work (Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service 1983), and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). Refer to Appendix F, Cultural Resources Technical Report, for resumes of Project personnel.

With few exceptions, the potential effects of any project upon cultural resources in California are evaluated under CEQA. This AFC will serve as CEQA environmental documentation.

Cultural resources work was conducted in compliance with CEC “Instructions to the California Energy Commission Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification” (Draft) (CEC 1992) and “Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification Regulations” (CEC 1997). Cultural resources fieldwork protocols were prepared in consultation with CEC.

6.4.1 Affected Environment

Site Description

The Project Site is located in Imperial County, California, and will be owned, operated, and maintained by IID. The Project Site is located adjacent to the existing Niland Substation. The final layout for the equipment at the Project Site will include approximately 22 acres. The total disturbed area, which includes temporary construction areas, will include approximately 26 acres. A cultural resources study area totaling approximately 30 acres was surveyed to allow for minor changes.

The Project Site is located northeast of the Town of Niland in Imperial County, in the lower southeastern portion of the Colorado Desert. The UTM coordinate for the Project Site center is 11 636688E 3630153N. The Property legal description is Township 11 South, Range 14E, Section 3.

Natural History

The Project Site is located in the Colorado Desert, also known as the Salton Trough, a subsection of the Sonoran Desert. The Salton Trough is a sunken landform between two branching spurs of the San Andreas Fault, which gradually causes expansion of this basin at a rate of 8 centimeters per year (Cohen et al. 1999:15). This area, which is as much as 105 feet below sea level, extends from the Coachella Valley southward into Mexico, where it is flooded by the upper Gulf of California. The land here is flat and arid desert, but this has not always been the case. In the past, the waters of the Colorado River have repeatedly been directed toward the Salton Trough, depositing silt that eventually built up a delta. This barrier cut off the low area from the gulf, preventing seawater from inundating the basin and collecting freshwater to form Lake Cahuilla. There were also times when the Colorado River took a more eastern course, resulting in gradual evaporation of the lake and the return to an arid desert landscape (Moratto 1984:17-18). The New River and the Alamo River run through this region, and, before modern interference, brought intermittent sources of water when they were filled by the Colorado River during late spring flooding each year.

Creosote scrub communities compose the vegetation of this region, with creosotebush (*Larrea tridentate*) and white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*) largely dominant, and with annuals alternating according to the season. Temperatures do exceed 110ºF during summer months, while winters typically average in the 40s, dropping down to freezing only on unusual years. Annual precipitation averages less than 3 inches (Cohen et al. 1999:18).

Soils and Geology

Refer to Section 6.5, Geological Resources and Hazards, and Section 6.10, Agriculture and Soils, for detailed descriptions of regional soil conditions and geology.

Disturbance within the Study Area

The primary source of surface and subsurface disturbances is due to washes, which have caused erosion over most of the Project Site and surrounding area. Construction of the existing Niland

Substation and radio tower at the southwest corner of the Property, as well as an underground pipeline and telephone poles supporting overhead lines running through the Property area, has also significantly disturbed the nature of the Property. Much of the Project Site area also appears to have been disced in the past, possibly to remove weeds.

Prehistory

The Project area is strictly localized within the Colorado Desert, in an area that has not had substantial archaeological investigation. With the completion of more extensive archaeological excavations, Colorado Desert native cultures are likely to compare with those of the Mojave Desert that borders the north, and where archaeological research has been conducted more extensively. However, some differences from the Mojave Desert region are to be expected. The Colorado Desert lies at a lower latitude and is prone to different weather conditions, which could affect the types and amount of plant and animal resources available to prehistoric peoples. Also, throughout the Holocene, the Colorado River inundated the Salton Sink and created Lake Cahuilla, which increased freshwater sources and areas with a more fertile environment that could sustain a larger population (Weide 1976:81).

Malcolm Rogers conducted the most extensive archaeological survey and report of the Colorado Desert in the 1920s (Weide 1976:81). However, since most of the cultural material is non-stratified surface remains, and since at that time the artifact chronology was in development, his theories on the periods for many of the sites he found are uncertain (Rogers 1939:21). Several sites recorded have no artifact assemblage associated with them, and are merely cleared circles of about 6 feet in diameter, sometimes defined by a low wall around the perimeter, and interpreted by Rogers as "temporary bedding platforms" (Rogers 1939:7-8). Some of these "bedding platform" features and other sites containing artifact assemblages of crude tools were the basis of Rogers' suggestion that these were associated with a pre-projectile point culture (Pre-Paleoindian period) (Rogers 1939:21). The absence of dateable material makes this an inconclusive argument.

Aside from the disputed Pre-Paleoindian period, archaeological research in southern California over the past century has resulted in the development of a temporal scheme for regional prehistory that is generally accepted by the archaeological community. The temporal periods include: Paleoindian period, 12,000 to 7,000 years before the present (YBP); the Archaic period, beginning between 8,000 and 7,000 YBP; and (transitioning to) the Late Prehistoric period at approximately 3,000 YBP. Although specific dates are given, the beginning and end for each period is not static because technological innovations occur at different times within this region. For example, the introduction of the bow and arrow closely coincides with the introduction of pottery, but their introduction does not appear to have occurred simultaneously throughout the region (Morrato 1984).

Paleoindian Period "San Dieguito" (12,000 to 7,000 YBP)

San Dieguito is the earliest established and dated period for the Colorado Desert region (Weide 1976:84). The start of the Paleoindian period is marked by increased rainfall and cooler temperatures, forming deep pluvial lakes and marshes even in interior desert regions, offering a number of subsistence options. Although temperatures warmed and the lakes began to recede around 11,000 YBP (Moratto 1984:78), this recession was so gradual that the pluvial lake

environment was still in existence for several millennia, during which the San Dieguito people adopted living patterns in association with their environment. These cultural patterns composed the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, and included developing methods of procuring foods and materials based on the plants and animals that lived around the lakes (Moratto 1984:93). Marshes in particular offered a variety of plants with edible seeds, roots, and stems. The wet habitat provided frogs, turtles, fish, and water rats, as well as attracting ducks and other waterfowl, which were good for meat and eggs. Sites located along the former shore of Lake Cahuilla reveal that these people had developed a flaked-stone industry with an extensive number of tool forms, including ovate bifaces, chipped stone crescents (called amulets by Rogers), drills, cleavers, pulping planes, and keeled scrapers (Rogers 1939:33-36). However, milling tools are conspicuously absent from these sites, implying that hard seeds were not included in the diet (Moratto 1984:97).

Archaic Period (7,000 to 3,000 Before the Present [BP])

With a dramatic increase in temperature and the evaporation of the pluvial lakes, the population of the Colorado Desert dropped precipitously. Archaeological sites are limited to small areas of artifact scatter. Dates for these sites are disputable because of poor chronological sequencing, and the only chronology existing to gauge them is that of the southern Mojave Desert. Excavations in this region include several sites in the Pinto Basin Area, which revealed many examples of the material culture of this period (Campbell and Campbell 1935:49-50). The period for these sites, estimated to be about 7000 to 4000 BP (Moratto 1984:410) is marked by large numbers of Pinto style points and the introduction of a small, flat variety of millingstone (Moratto 1984:349). A few pinto-like points have been found in the Colorado Desert, such as one at the Split Mountain Sand Dune site. However, a radiocarbon date of the stratum placed the point at this site at 770 BP, making the find questionable (Weide 1976:85), even though the Pinto Point has been reliably dated from about 8,000-7,000 BP to 5,000 BP (Justice 2002:134). Pinto points are also recorded from areas located along the edge of the ancient Lake Cahuilla, which may indicate that the lake refilled temporarily during this period (Weide 1976:85). These sites, as well as the Truckhaven Man burial, with a radiocarbon date of 5840 BP, and a quartz point of unspecified type from a stratum carbon dated at 4980 BP (Weide 1976:85) suggest that the Colorado Desert region was not entirely unoccupied during this period, but population severely declined and people may have been present only on a seasonal basis, forced to keep constantly on the move by lack of resources in any great quantity (Fagan 2003:299).

The evaporation of the lakes also caused a shift in vegetation types, requiring the development of new tools to process them. The hard seeds of mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) and screwbean (*Prosopis pubscens*) became staples of the Native American diet, as well as foods from other desert-adapted plants like various types of cactus and agaves (Barker 1976:26). Manos, metates, mortars and pestles were developed to aid in the processing of these new foods, and are found in great evidence throughout the Mojave Desert (Moratto 1984:356). The people of the Colorado Desert may have made wooden milling utensils and other artifacts of organic materials that may not show up in the archaeological record. Ethnographic records show use of wooden mortars and pestles, and also items such as hooked sticks for shaking mesquite pods down from trees, nets in which to collect cactus and then beat against the ground to remove the needles, digging sticks for excavating rodents from burrows or digging up plants, and throwing sticks for hunting hare and other small game (Barker 1976:26-33). These tools could potentially have been used for millennia.

Late Prehistoric Period (3,000 BP to 1769 anno Domini [AD])

Between 500 and 800 AD, the Colorado River again shifted course, and by around 1050 AD, refilled Lake Cahuilla. This provided a stable year-round water supply in the Colorado Desert. People, some following the river on its route from the Colorado River Valley, some attracted from the Mojave Desert or the mountain ranges to the west, began to repopulate the Colorado Desert (Moratto 1984:359; Weide 1976:89). Ceramic wares, which had been introduced centuries before in other areas, were brought into this region with the influx of people. Typical wares included mainly Tizon Brown Wares, and, in smaller quantities, Lower Colorado Buff Wares (Moratto 1984:404-405). These wares, used since 800 AD, adopted new attributes around 1050 AD such as stucco finishes, recurved jar rims, and tab handles on scoops. These attributes aid archaeologists in dating sites that appear along the lake banks (Moratto 1984:359). Cottonwood Triangular points, with an initial date of 900 AD, and Desert Side-notched points, appearing for the first time in 1100 AD, replace the larger point types that marked the earlier periods (Moratto 1984:404-406) and indicate the introduction of the bow and arrow (Moratto 1984:420). These forms are common throughout California during this period, and last into Historic times (Justice 2002:372-384). With enough resources to provide year-round sustenance, people began to occupy permanent settlements and exploit different food sources at different times of the year. Evidence for this can be seen in coprolite analyses which reveal the remains of plant and animal foods that were available during different seasons (Moratto 1984:407). Trade networks with littoral people also likely developed during this time. This is suggested by the first appearance of shell beads and ornaments in the artifact assemblages (Moratto 1984:358).

Around 1450 AD, the Colorado River's course again shifted eastward, and native peoples were confined to an ever-decreasing fertile area as Lake Cahuilla gradually dried up (Moratto 1984:359). As the lake receded, the surrounding areas experienced an increase in occupation, as the population shifted to more abundant lands, such as the Colorado River Valley and the mountains to the west of the Salton Trough (Weide 1976:89, Moratto 1984:427). Yet people still persevered in the desert environment, as evidenced in a series of stone-lined fish traps marking the progress of the receding waterline (Moratto 1984:407). With the disappearance of subsistence resources along with the lake, people relied on limited agriculture, specializing in water control techniques, such as the use of wells and springs for irrigation and the construction of reservoirs and ditches (Weide 1976:89). Tizon Brown wares still compose a majority of the ceramic wares used, although the usage of Lower Colorado Buff ware significantly increases through this period (Moratto 1984:404). Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points still remain the common point types (Moratto 1984:427).

Ethnography

Kroeber's 1925 inventory of California Indian Groups found that the Salton Trough was occupied at least intermittently by the Kamia (Heizer 1966:8), a band that has been more recently linked to the Ipai and Tipai tribes. Although the bands did not recognize a native tribal name, they were grouped together based on their linguistic similarities, all sharing the Tipai language, classified in the Yuman language family, Hokan stock (Luomala 1978:592). Together, the Ipai and Tipai ranged from the Colorado Desert to the coast, and along the coast from Agua Hedionda down past the Todos Santos Bay (Luomala 1978:592-593). The Kamia band occupied a small area of the Ipai/Tipai area, and was found primarily in Imperial Valley (Gifford 1931:1).

The Southern Diegueño was another band of the Tipai, occupying the peninsular ranges to the west of the Colorado Desert. The Kamia kept in close contact with this group, although they spoke different dialects, and had different social structures and subsistence collection methods (Barker 1976:31-34). The Kamia would frequently exchange agricultural produce with their Southern Diegueño neighbors for gathered food staples abundant at higher elevations, such as acorns, dried cakes of mescal, and piñon nuts (Gifford 1931:23; Barker 1976:29). Relations between the Kamia and the Southern Diegueño were so friendly that Gifford has difficulty defining a territorial boundary between the two (Gifford 1931:2).

The Kamia apparently also had strong relationships with another group of Yuman speakers, the Quechan tribe to the east, who occupied the Colorado River Valley (Luomala 1978:593). The two tribes were so familiar with each other that it was reported in 1849 that the "Grand Chief of the Cuchans" (Quechan) was a Kamia and born in a New River settlement (Gifford 1931:1). The two tribes shared many traits, including the practice of agriculture, and frequently were allied in battle together (Gifford 1931:17-18). As with the Southern Diegueño, friendly relations made territorial boundaries between the Quechan and the Kamia difficult to ascertain, and Gifford even records Kamia living in Quechan territory, on the west bank of the Colorado River (Gifford 1931:2-4).

Some overlapping of territory may have occurred with the Cahuilla, whose boundaries lay close to the north, extending from the Salton Sink up to the San Bernardino Mountains (Bean 1978:575). There is no record of any interaction with the Kamia; the Cahuilla preferred to trade and intermarry among tribes more closely related to their own language and culture, such as the Gabrielino, found along the coast near present-day Los Angeles (Bean 1978:575). Their language belongs to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of Uto-Aztecan stock (Bean 1978:575). Since the environment of the Cahuilla was similar to that of the Kamia, subsistence tactics were essentially the same, although with less reliance on agriculture (Bean 1978:585).

The Tipai were thought to have lived along the coast and in the mountains for millennia before spreading east into the Mojave Desert and south along the Colorado River around 1000 AD, and eventually extending into the Colorado Desert and around Lake Cahuilla (Luomala 1978:594). As Lake Cahuilla dried up, some migrated back to the mountain region, while others relocated to the banks of the New and the Alamo rivers. Heintzelman recorded a population of 254 Kamia living along the banks of the New River in 1849 (Barker 1976:23). Although European contact with the Tipai occurred with the arrival of the Spanish in 1540 (Luomala 1978:594), the inland band of Kamia may not have encountered colonists until 1769. It was at this time that the Spanish took an interest in inland routes and Gaspar de Portola, governor of the Spanish territory Las Californias, led an expedition through Mexico and across the Colorado Desert region to San Diego (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:259). Still, even before this, the effects of the contact on the coast rippled through Native settlements, resulting in population decreases even among the interior tribes due the introduction of new European pathogens (Cook 1978:92)

The Kamia band of Tipai were a semi-sedentary people who, in contrast with the rest of the Tipai, practiced horticulture during summer months, after the floods of the Colorado River had peaked (Luomala 1978:592; Barker 1976:24). Crops such as maize (*Zea mays*), tepary beans (*Phaseolus acutifolius* var. *latifolius*), and several species of gourds and melons were grown, as were cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) which had been introduced by the Spanish (Barker 1976:24). Irrigation canals were typically not used in most areas, with the exception of the Jacumba Valley, but occasionally sloughs were dammed to thoroughly soak an area before planting (Gifford

1931:22). This agriculture was supplemented by gathering wild plant foods, with a particular reliance on mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) and screwbean (*Prosopis pubscens*) (Barker 1976:26). They also practiced hunting rabbits, deer, sheep, and small mammals, and fishing in sloughs around the New River (Barker 1976:28).

The last Kamia chief died in 1905 and was not replaced because the population was too scattered (Barker 1976:31), and the entire Kamia social system suffered a breakdown, although there were still living Kamia individuals. Kamia descendents may have survived this breakdown, but currently no longer show any cultural distinction from the other Tipai bands.

Historic Setting

Spanish Period (1540 to 1821)

Due to its remoteness and dry, nearly waterless environment, the northern Sonoran Desert was rarely visited by Europeans until the intensive settlement of the twentieth century. One early European explorer of the region was Hernando de Alarcon, the first likely Spanish explorer to discover the Colorado River, in the 1540s. Spanish explorers would visit the desert region several hundred years later as they attempted to locate a more direct travel route between their much older and well-established missions in Sonora, just south of present-day Arizona, and New Mexico with the missions of San Diego, San Gabriel, near present-day Los Angeles, and Monterey. The latter missions were all located along coastal Alta California (northern California) and were on the frontier with Russian fur-trappers who were moving south along the Pacific coast. Thus, as Weber (1992:246) points out, "the success or failure of New California as a bastion against Russian expansion seemed to depend on the rapid delivery of reinforcements, food, and supplies."

Spanish officials and clerics in California made many attempts during the mid-eighteenth century to have the various viceroys of Mexico provide a reliable supply network. Finally, after much resignation, Antonio María de Bucareli, upon a visit and much convincing by Father Junípero Serra, enlisted the aid of the Sonoran frontier officer Capítan Juan Bautista de Anza in 1773 to find an appropriate overland route from Sonora to San Diego and on to Monterey; along with the overland route, a sea venture was also formulated with the effect that both the sea and land routes would send a message to the Russians that Alta California belonged to Spain. Anza acquired the assistance of a small group of soldiers and two Franciscan friars, the most notable being Francisco Garcés, who had made the trip through the lower Colorado Desert several times. The Anza-Garcés journey started in 1774 at the mission in Tubac, south of present-day Tucson, Arizona, headed south to Altar in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and one month later arrived at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. By early 1774, the Anza-Garcés expedition had crossed the Sonoran Desert, encountered the Yuman Indians along the Colorado River, crossed the San Jacinto Mountains, and reached the San Gabriel Mission (Weber 1992:251-252).

In 1781, to further secure the overland travel route between Sonora and the California coast, José de Gálvez, who had argued for the establishment of an outpost along the Colorado as early as 1771 and now Secretary of the Indies, ordered the construction of two outposts along the Colorado River: Purísima Concepción, near present-day Yuma, and San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer, near present-day Laguna Dam (Weber 1992:257). Although Father Garcés was the leading priest for the villages, Teodoro de Croix became the first Comondancia General de

Provincias Internas in 1777 (The Texas State Historical Association 2001). In effect, de Croix was the commandant for the interior provinces of Mexico and was the person responsible for ensuring the success of the enterprise of the two newly established villages along the Colorado. Four years after the creation of the villages, the Yuma Indians, because of the ill treatment caused to them by the Spanish, attacked the villages killing Father Garcés along with many of the settlers. In 1782, Pedro Fages, who had arrived in New Spain in 1765 and had argued for an increased force to defend against Indian attacks and Russian encroachment, was sent to quell the Indian uprising. Although Fages rescued several of the remaining Spanish captives in Yuman custody and managed to inflict heavy damage on the Yuman villages, this did not encourage the Yuman to any peace accords with the Spanish. By the close of the eighteenth century, New Mexico again did not have a reliable overland route to their settlements along the Pacific coast of Alta California and were forced to rely on sea ventures to supply these settlements (Weber 1992:258).

Mexican Independence (1821 to 1848)

The downfall of Spain as a colonial imperialist in the New World likely had its most dramatic beginnings in 1810, when a group of Anglo-Americans, who were living in Spanish-controlled West Florida, had rebelled against the Spanish-controlled government in West Florida and captured the town of Baton Rouge on behalf of the United States government. Because of its own domestic problems, Spain could do little to provide economic assistance to its overseas ventures and in 1819 signed a peace accord, the Adams-Onís Treaty, which gave East Florida to the United States and in effect de facto control of West Florida to the U.S., but Texas, a heavily contested region, was to remain under Spanish control.

Just two years after the signing of the Adams-Onís Treaty, Agustin de Iturbide, in 1821, led a successful coup over the Spanish-controlled government in New Spain. Iturbide was an officer in the Spanish military in New Spain but became disenchanted with the new government ruling Spain. In 1820, he was assigned by the Spanish government to suppress an uprising against the government, but instead Iturbide led the coup. In February of 1821, Iturbide issued the "Plan of Iguala," which laid the framework for New Spain's independence from Spain. By August of 1821, the New Spanish government signed the Treaty of Córdoba recognizing the change of government to Iturbide's insurrection. In the process, Iturbide self-righteously ordained himself Agustin I, emperor of New Spain, in 1822. Because of his despotism, Antonio López de Santa Anna led a successful coup in 1824, thereby ending the reign of Iturbide. However, Iturbide would leave an infamous legacy for Mexico. In 1822, Iturbide permitted Stephen Austin and a small group of Anglo-Americans to construct a settlement inside the border of Texas, more likely as an act of appeasement to limit the increasingly frequent border disputes. This act, however, only furthered the cause of the Anglo-Americans to take control of the southwest.

Little to no development activities were conducted in the northern territories of New Spain during this period. The Sonoran Desert was nearly forgotten about and only referenced as Indian (Yuman) horse thieves were chased through the desert. However, between 1826 and 1827, Romualdo Pacheco, who would become the first California-born governor of the State of California and was sub-Lieutenant, Engineer Officer, and aide-de-camp to the governor of Mexican California, made several exploratory expeditions through the region (Stott 1950:4). Several years later, a group of Anglo-American traders departed St. Louis in 1831, headed for Santa Fe, traveled through the Sonoran Desert, and ended in San Diego. One person of note in

this trip was Jonathan Trumball Warner of Connecticut who was a clerk on the expedition (Stott 1950:4). Warner later acquired San Jose Valley in San Diego County; the valley became known as "Warner's Ranch," the name it retains to this day.

American Period (1848 – Present)

There are two likely main causes for the Mexican-American War, 1846 to 1848: the Texas War of Independence and "Manifest Destiny." Jacksonian Democrats coined the phrase "Manifest Destiny" in the 1840s as a political philosophy whereby the United States would control all of the land between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The focus was primarily on the northwest coast, in Oregon territory, and on the Texas territory. In 1845, during the presidency of James K. Polk, the United States annexed Texas and in 1846 invaded Mexico. President Polk, in 1846, also enlisted the aid of Mormon volunteers to form a battalion and advance on the Mexican army in California; the Mormons already had a large population in the west, particularly in Salt Lake City, Utah. By June 1846, Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, commander of the western army, with the assistance of Brigham Young, recruited 314 Mormon soldiers (Vurtinus 1979). By the fall of 1846, the battalion moved through the southwest toward California reaching San Diego on January 29, 1847. In the process, the western army, with the aid of the Mormon battalion, established garrisons in San Diego, Los Angeles, and at the old mission of San Luis Rey and established a battery in Cajon Pass, San Bernardino County (Vurtinus 1979).

In 1848, the United States, victorious over the Mexican army, signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thereby acquiring all Mexican territory north and west of the Rio Grande and Gila rivers, which included Texas, New Mexico territory, and Alta California. In the same year, Anglo-Americans discovered gold in the mountains of California, particularly in San Bernardino County and near Julian in San Diego County. Following the discovery of a large gold field in California, the United States admitted California to the Union as the 31st state in 1850. Upon discovery of gold, California transformed from a Hispanic backwoods frontier to the new Anglo-American "Golden State."

The settlement of the Imperial Valley, however, owes much of its early history to Dr. Oliver M. Wozencraft. In 1849, Wozencraft, on his way to the gold fields of San Bernardino from New Orleans, traveled through the Imperial Valley and noted the soil fertility and potential for arability. He was likely the first person to recognize the potential for agriculture and, because the Colorado River was much higher than the valley, the feasibility of irrigating the valley through the construction of a gravity canal from the Colorado River (Garnholz 1991:15). Wozencraft's opinion of the fertile valley was reaffirmed in 1853 when Jefferson Davis, U.S. Secretary of the War Department, ordered a scientific expedition along the Colorado River for the placement of fortifications. In this expedition led by Lieutenant R. S. Williamson and William Phipps Blake, professor of Yale College, noted in particular the fertility of the alluvial soil at the southern end of the Salton Sink. Blake prophetically noted, "it is indeed a serious question, whether a canal would not cause the overflow once more of a vast surface, and refill, to a certain extent, the dry valley of the ancient lake" (Ibid:7). In fact, Blake's expedition in the Salton Sink was the most scientific of its time and included soil scientists, geologists, geographers, and paleontologists to name a few. It was Blake's expedition that first scientifically described that the Colorado River had meandered through the valley, delivered enough silt to block the mouth of the Gulf of California, and recognized that the banks of the current Colorado River course were much higher than that of Imperial Valley (Smith 1979:2); the Colorado River

historically flooded the valley several times during the nineteenth century including 1840, 1842, 1852, 1859, and 1867 (Garnholz 1991:7).

With the information gathered from the scientific expedition, Wozencraft pressed the state of California into granting him approximately 1,600 square miles or roughly ten million square acres (essentially the entire Imperial and parts of Riverside counties). However, the federal government retained title to the land in this region of California and Wozencraft was unable to convince Congress, even with the results of the scientific analysis of the valley, to support his efforts. Wozencraft then approached George Chaffey to finance the Project. Chaffey was also unconvinced and noted that the "Imperial Valley was to [*sic*] hot for white men to prosper" (Ibid:17); Chaffey would later change his mind and near the end of the nineteenth century would lead the effort to irrigate the valley. Still undeterred, Wozencraft hired the Los Angeles County surveyor, Ebenezeer Hadley, in 1860 to draw up a plan to irrigate the valley by diverting the Colorado River through the Alamo River (Ibid:15). Wozencraft eventually left California for Washington, D.C. to lobby Congress; he died several years later without ever convincing Congress and never seeing his dream fulfilled. While Wozencraft failed to create an irrigation network, his efforts during the mid-nineteenth century led the way for future development efforts.

Marc Reisner, author of Cadillac Desert (1986), thoroughly describes the passion to near obsession and insanity of converting dry, arid wastelands into fertile agricultural oases and the ultimate negative environmental effects. The history of Imperial County is just one example of this obsession and is defined almost entirely by two main events at the beginning of the twentieth century: the creation of a network of irrigation canals to hydrate the dry but potentially fertile Imperial Valley and the flooding of the valley caused by the diversion of the Colorado River from its natural course, through the construction of these irrigation canals.

Between 1893 and 1894, the Colorado Irrigation Company, under the direction of Chief Engineer Charles R. Rockwood, again attempted to irrigate the Imperial Valley following upon Wozencraft's earlier attempts. Originally known as the "Valley of the Dead," understandable considering that it receives less than 3 inches of rainfall per year, Charles Rockwood renamed it "Imperial Valley" upon his grand vision of channelizing the Colorado through thousands of miles of canal lines with the net effect of irrigating hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the Sonoran Desert. Teaming with George Chaffey, head of the California Development Company, Rockwood, who became the chief engineer of the company in 1901, continued upon the plans established by Wozencraft in the mid-nineteenth century to have a canal, referred to as the "main channel," constructed from the Colorado River through the Imperial Valley using an ancient overflow channel of the Colorado known as the Alamo River (Sperry 1975). Chaffey, to avoid conflict with the Mexican government over land development—the canal was to be developed almost entirely on the south side of the border, which because it was conducted by a foreign agency was prohibited by Mexican law—established a subsidiary to the California Development Company, the Sociedad de Irrgación y Terrenos de la Baja California (Smith 1979:2). By 1901, the Imperial Valley was irrigated and attracted many new settlers and farmers from the midwest; Imperial County was established several years later, in 1907, from the western portions of San Diego County.

George Chaffey, who had earlier spurned Oliver Wozencraft's idea of settling and irrigating the Imperial Valley, replaced Charles Rockwood at the Colorado Irrigation Company more because of his experience in working on canal projects and deep financial interests in seeing the

development of the southwest. One of the main problems throughout the entire canal venture project was constant silting, which needed constant dredging of muck. The solution was to build a wooden, although supposedly temporary, structure referred to as the "Chaffey Gate" (Sperry 1975). The year the gate was constructed, 1904, was one of the wetter years on record and the gate was constructed too high on the riverbank. Arguments at the time seem to suggest that Chaffey had the gate constructed correctly, but that because the water level was high at the time, the engineer in charge of the project placed several removable flashboards in the bottom of the gate, which silted-over rapidly (Sperry 1975). The next few years were very dry causing the canals' water level to drop precipitating the construction of more diversion and gates around the Chaffey gate. In 1905, however, this year was extremely wet causing several flooding episodes with the fifth one completely destroying all remaining gates and dams along the canal network system. The Colorado River, originally flowing for the Gulf of Californian, had changed its course and started flooding the Alamo River to the Salton Sink in Imperial Valley.

Compounded to the financial troubles for not providing an adequate and steady flow of water to ranchers, farmers, and developers of the Imperial Valley and the damage to the canal system caused by the overflow of the Colorado River, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company threatened a lawsuit against the company for flooding their railroad line along the Salton Sink. A year later, the company reorganized and the board was taken over by men associated with the Southern Pacific including Epes Randolph, who was assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific and became president of the Development Company (Sperry 1975). The task of returning the Colorado to its natural course heading to the Gulf of California was such a daunting, and very expensive, quest that the Southern Pacific eventually ended its association with the Development Company; the Southern Pacific did however request over $3 million from the U.S. government for expenses incurred in turning the Colorado back toward the Gulf—the government awarded them $1 million 22 years later (Sperry 1975). Only the construction of the Hoover Dam allowed for more effective control of the Colorado River for irrigation purposes.

At about the same time that Rockwood and Chaffey were devising plans to irrigate the Imperial Valley, W. F. Holt was developing an idea to introduce electricity to the region through hydroelectric power. Holt formed the Holton Power Company in 1903 with the purpose of constructing a 40-foot drop on the Alamo River. By 1916, the Holton Power Company was successfully producing enough energy to supply the needs of the entire Imperial Valley. Soon after, the Nevada-California Electric Company (Nev-Cal) acquired the Holton Power Company. Nev-Cal had problems, however, in producing enough reliable electricity to the expanding agricultural economy of the valley and electricity rates to produce the power needed were becoming too high for the average farmer.

IID organized in 1911 to acquire the land rights of the defunct California Development Company, and its Mexican subsidiary Sociedad de Irrigación y Terrenos de la Baja California, from the Southern Pacific. By the mid-1920s, IID was delivering water to over 500,000 acres of arable land (IID 1998). The Boulder Canyon Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to construct the Boulder Dam, completed in 1935, along the Colorado River. A product of the dam construction, the Imperial Valley and IID benefited greatly as the Act and the dam provided immediate hydroelectric power to the valley. The Act also provided for the construction of the All-American Canal; in 1932, the Secretary of the Interior and IID signed an agreement to allow IID the utilization of hydroelectric power from the canal system for repaying the costs of the canal construction. The All-American Canal was begun in 1934 and the first

diesel-generating plant was constructed near Brawley in 1936 (IID 1998). Subsequent hydroelectric plants were constructed in 1941 (Ibid.).

Native American Consultation

URS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 15, 2005 and requested a list of known sacred lands within the Project Site area and a list of any Most Likely Descendants (MLDs) who may have some knowledge of known cultural resources or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may be affected by this undertaking. NAHC responded on December 19, 2005 and stated that they have no listings of known sacred lands within the Project Site area. In addition to the response letter, NAHC also supplied an MLD contact list. These MLDs were sent a notification of the Project undertaking on December 22, 2005 with a request that they respond with any known cultural resources, TCPs, or sacred lands within the Project Site area.

As of January 20, 2006, URS has received two comments from contacted MLDs regarding sacred lands. Alvida Silva, an identified MLD, responded that there are no concerns with the Project going forward. On January 13, 2006, URS received written notice from Sirirat Chullakorn, Environmental Coordinator for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, that there is the potential that the Project might impact properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to the Augustine Band. The tribe recommended that other tribes in the vicinity be contacted and that there should be a Native American monitor on site during groundbreaking activities. In addition, the tribe reserved the right to be notified of any potential discovery and requests that the follow-up of any finding be submitted to the tribe for further actions.

Background Research

Preparation for the cultural resources field survey consisted of an inventory and overview of all known cultural resources within the study area. This study provided the basis for evaluating Project impacts and assessing current survey requirements and cultural resources likely to be present in the Project area.

Bibliographic references and pertinent data compilation were conducted at the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum (IVCDM) Southeastern Information Center (SIC), the Office of Historic Preservation's Web site for California Historical Landmarks, and the National Park Services' database for National Register of Historic Places. A record search of previously recorded sites and surveys, as well as National and Historical Landmarks, was made for a CEC-designated one-half mile radius area of potential effect (APE) surrounding the Project Site.

Previous Surveys Within or Adjacent to Study Area

Records at the SIC revealed that two cultural research surveys were conducted within the APE. The first survey, conducted by C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc, was completed for a proposed gas line in 1993. This survey bordered the eastern edge of the property, extending north and south along Cuff Road. The second survey was conducted by KEA Environmental, Inc. for IID. It extended along Beal Road, running along the south side of the Project Site area before turning south on a smaller unnamed road and following the Southern Pacific Railroad line.

Previously Recorded Sites Within or Adjacent to Study Area

Three historic features have been previously recorded within the Project Site's APE. One historic structure, the Pacific Coast Railroad (CA–IMP–3424H) is located south of and less than one-quarter of a mile from the Project Site area. This railway was constructed in the 1870s between Los Angeles and Yuma, Arizona, with a major stop in Niland, historically known as Old Beach. Later, in 1903, a southbound branch known as the Imperial and Gulf Branch Railroad (P-13-008682) connected Old Beach to Imperial. In 1904, this branch was extended to Calexico. The Southern Pacific railroad was acquired by Union Pacific in the 1990s; UP still maintains ownership of both the Southern Pacific and Imperial and Gulf Branch railroad lines (Jones & Stokes, 1999).

In addition to the railroads, a historic bank, known historically as First National Bank – Niland (site 4-IMP-3179H) is located approximately one-half mile from the Project Site; the Project Site is located within the viewshed of this historic bank. The First National Bank, chartered in 1920, is one of the few standing historic structures in what was historically the town center of Niland. The bank is at the intersection of Niland Avenue and Main Street, which was historically the nexus of Niland. The building is illustrative of the Neoclassical style, a common style for small and large banks, as well as public buildings during the first half of the twentieth century (Gebhard and Winter 1977: 694). Preliminary research failed to discover the builder or the architect of the bank. However, per a conversation with the Niland Fire Department Chief, the building was originally associated with the Bank of Italy, the largest banking institution in California in the early 1900s. As of 2006, the building is abandoned, and appears not to have been used for several years.

The two closest known prehistoric sites are located well outside the Project Site's APE. Site 4-IMP-1077, recorded as consisting of one clay pot, is located west of and approximately three-quarters of a mile from the Project Site area. This site is currently located in an area that has several residential structures. Site 4-IMP-6495, a small cache of prehistoric artifacts, including a thumbnail scraper, a brown sandstone pestle, a pumice bowl, and possible ceramic smoothing stones, lies close to Niland's city center and is also approximately three-quarters of a mile from the Project Site area. The site was interpreted to be the remains of a small temporary camp that the Desert Cahuilla occupants had intended to return. (IVC Museum 1991; von Werlhof 1997). Neither of these prehistoric sites will be impacted by the Project.

Field Survey

Survey Methodology and Coverage

Archaeological

The field survey was conducted in several phases as the Project footprint and lay-down areas were modified. On November 23, 2005, URS senior archaeologist Kevin Mock and staff archaeologist Adele Philippides conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of 15 acres within the Project Site area. The survey consisted of systematic, regularly spaced transects (30 to 45-feet equidistant). The Project Site was subsequently expanded to include a construction parking area, lay-down and staging areas, and stormwater basins. URS archaeologists Kevin Mock and Dustin Kay surveyed these areas on February 20, 2006, with equidistant transects spaced at approximately 30 to 45-feet apart. In total, the Project Site area encompasses approximately 30

acres; included in these 30 acres is the existing Niland Substation and an area fenced-off for an existing cellular tower.

Built Environment

In January 2006, URS architectural historian Jeremy Hollins performed the recordation and evaluation of the historic First National Bank – Niland based on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. URS documented this building on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Forms 523a and 523b, shown in Appendix F, Cultural Resources Technical Report. Architectural field guides, secondary sources, and previously recorded site records were used in the evaluation. URS senior archaeologist Kevin Mock photographed the building's features, details, elements, and setting on January 13, 2006.

Survey Results

Archaeological

The surface sediments of the Project Site area were significantly disturbed, primarily due to the effects of a wash, which bisects the Project Site. The wash has eroded much of the area and deposited sediments (sands and gravels) over other portions of the Project Site. Other disturbances include the construction of the existing Niland substation and radio tower on the southwest corner of the Property, and a row of telephone poles running along the southern boundary of the Property area. Little to no vegetation is present within the area and visibility was near 100 percent.

Despite the amount of surficial disturbance, one undocumented archaeological site was identified during the survey. This site consists of artifacts primarily concentrated in a 10 foot-by-10 foot area. The site, recorded as temporary archaeological site CA-IMP-IID001, is a historic trash scatter composed primarily of sanitary cans, transfer-printed whiteware plates, porcelain plates, iron barrel bands, and machine-made glass bottle fragments, all dating to circa 1940s to 1950s. Similar historic artifacts were dispersed over much of the Project Site due to sheetwash erosion, which has also destroyed the archaeological integrity of the trash scatter. Portions of the site that have been eroded indicate the site represents a shallow surface scatter with little or no potential for substantial subsurface deposition. To ensure intact subsurface deposits are not present, two shovel test pits were excavated in the trash scatter; the shovel test pits determined that the site is no more than a few inches in depth. Because the site has been extensively disturbed by sheetwash and erosion it has been determined ineligible for listing in the CRHR and will require no further work.

Built Environment

Two historic structures, the Union Pacific Railroad (site CA-IMP-3424H, historically the Southern Pacific Railroad), the Imperial and Gulf Branch Railroad (site CA-IMP-8166H) and the First National Bank (site CA-IMP-3179H), are located within the viewshed of the Project Site (Figures 6.4-1 and 6.4-2). Site CA-IMP-3424H is listed eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of Los Angeles, in particular, and many smaller communities throughout California including the Town of Niland. It is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the important historical figures Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, considered the "Big Four" in the development of the railroading industry in California (Jones and Stokes 1999). The Southern Pacific Railroad is located approximately 1,000 feet to the

southwest of the Project Site. Extending in a southerly direction along the eastern side of Niland, the Imperial and Gulf Branch Railroad was built in 1903 from Niland (formerly Old Beach) toward Calexico and on toward the Gulf of California. This historic structure has not been formerly evaluated for eligibility for either the California or National Registers.

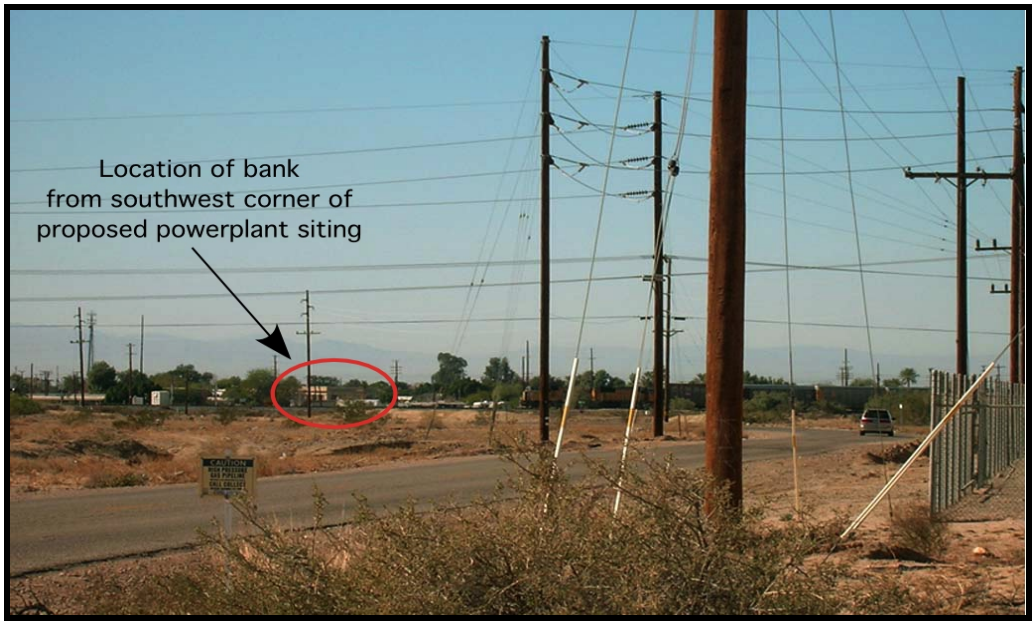

Figure 6.4-1. Photograph of bank from the southwest corner of the Project Site, view toward the southwest.

Figure 6.4-2. Photograph of the Project Site vicinity from the bank, view toward the northeast.

The First National Bank – Niland, chartered in 1920, is located approximately 3,000 feet or roughly a little more than one-half mile from the Project Site. Although the bank is recorded as a historic building, it has not been previously evaluated for eligibility. Because the bank is associated with the early development of the Town of Niland, it is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion A (event) and C (architecture/design). Additionally, attached to the bank are two ancillary commercial buildings, which are important features to the bank's eligibility under Criterion A. Preliminary research has been done on the building and, before nomination to the CRHR, further research and historic context studies should be completed. Architectural field research identified the First National Bank – Niland as a one-story Neoclassical-style building with a temple front. The building is located at the intersection of Main Street (north boundary) and Niland Avenue (east-southeast boundary), set in the center of downtown Niland, California (Figure 6.4-3). West of the First National Bank – Niland is Luxor Ave and further south is 3rd Street. Niland Avenue is the only diagonal roadway within the gridiron pattern of Niland, and the building's location at the intersection is indicative of its prominence and significance. The building is currently abandoned. Attached to the north and southeast sides of the building are two rows of ancillary vernacular commercial buildings, which are also abandoned. Most likely, these buildings are not original (but historic) and were built later than the bank. Surrounding the bank are recreational vehicle parks, modular homes, and commercial buildings.

Figure 6.4-3. First National Bank – Niland, east, south, and southeast elevations.

A Tuscan order colonnade along the north, east, and south elevations (Figure 6.4-4) accentuates the building. The north elevation features six evenly spaced columns, the east elevation features four evenly spaced columns, and the south elevation features six evenly spaced columns. The columns are unfluted, have unadorned capitals, an abacus, square plinths, and a plain entablature. The entablature features a projecting cornice. Flanking the columns at the entablature junctions are massive square piers (four total) that feature square capitals and bases. Above the cornice is an eclectic roof parapet. The parapet is shaped and features short engaged piers, geometric

shapes, and square relief forms. It is possible that the parapet detailing is not original, but historic, and added to the building when the ancillary commercial buildings were attached to the bank.

Figure 6.4-4. First National Bank – Niland, north elevation close up.

Fenestration to the building is through a series of windows located on the north and south elevations. Since the windows are bordered and interior access is restricted, the window types are unknown. However, above the windows are decorative fixed transom windows. The windows are slightly recessed and sit on a concrete sill. Main access to the building is through a door located at the center of the east elevation. At an unknown date, the original door was replaced with an inappropriate door. The original door opening dimensions were approximately 6 feet-by-12 feet. Another door is located on the north elevation, flanked by two windows. Since the door is bordered, the door type is unknown. The historic ancillary commercial buildings attached to the bank are important to its visual narrative and reflect the economic growth and development of Niland's commercial downtown (Figure 6.4-5). The southeast elevation features approximately seven storefronts, and the north elevation features approximately two storefronts. The commercial buildings are one-story and the roofline of the commercial buildings are slightly lower than the bank's. The commercial buildings are located behind a colonnade composed of long columns. There are seven columns on the southeast elevation and four columns on the north elevation associated with the commercial buildings. The columns are unadorned with square plinths and vernacular capitals. The capitals are attached to an adorned entablature. The entablature features rectangular panels slightly recessed behind two horizontal bands and short engaged piers that extend from the columns. Above the entablature is an eclectic shaped parapet wall, similar to the one found on the roof.

Figure 6.4-5. First National Bank – Niland and ancillary commercial buildings, north elevation.

Many of the storefront windows are covered with corrugated metal or are bordered. Access to the storefronts are through doors that predominately feature a glass paneled at the top and two beveled wood panels at the bottom. The doors are surrounded by sidelights and transom windows. A row of ribbon awning and hopper windows are above the transoms and beneath the soffit.

The First National Bank in Niland remains in good condition. The partial "mothballing" of the resource through the boarding of the doors and windows has protected many of the interior elements. Most of the original exterior fabric and materials remain intact, and accurately convey the building's significance. The commercial buildings that are attached to the bank are in poor condition (Figure 6.4-6). Much of the integrity has been lost and neglect over the years has impacted its visual quality. Broken windows and soffit damage are evident in several places.

A brief historic study of the building, in order to determine its eligibility to the California Register, discovered the First National Bank – Niland, charted 1920, is reflective of the historic pattern of events which trace Niland's prominence as a growing commercial and agriculture center during the early to mid-twentieth century. The history of Niland is associated with the irrigation and canalization of the Imperial Valley. The community grew as agencies, like the Imperial Irrigation District used the Colorado River to provide hydroelectric power and water to the area's farmers, ranchers, and residents. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which ran adjacent to Niland's central downtown, became a principal means of transporting the area's valuable agricultural resources throughout the United States, California, and Mexico. The establishment and chartering of the elaborate First National Bank, and its predecessor the Bank of Italy, is indicative of the past economic growth and stability of Niland. The attachment and construction of the commercial buildings next to the bank further reflect the economic development of the

area and the significant built environment changes the agricultural economy brought to the community.

Figure 6.4-6. Ancillary commercial buildings, southeast elevations.

The significance and importance of the bank to the community is also expressed by its architectural quality, design, and construction. The First National Bank – Niland is the most elaborate ornate building in the community, and conveys the importance of the potential resource to the area. The landmark building possesses high artistic value and embodies distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical style of architecture. The Neoclassical style of architecture in southern California surfaced as early as 1890 and lasted until the 1930s. Its popularity surged due to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, when architects designed dramatic colonnaded buildings. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended, leading to the Neoclassical style spreading throughout the country.

The style was characterized by a renewed interest in Roman Imperial architecture, and was most commonly expressed in public buildings, skyscrapers, and large and small banks (Gebhard and Winter 1977:694). Character-defining features of the style, which are evident in the bank's architecture, are a symmetrical and balanced façade, colonnades, columns, un-enriched entablatures, engaged pier/pilasters, and a full-height porch (Gebhard and Winter 1977:694-695; Blumenson 1981:68-69; McAlester and Lee 2003:346). Additionally, the colonnade features a Tuscan order imitated perfectly by the architect (Blumenson 1981:86).

In addition to the First National Bank – Niland's significance under Criteria A and C, the resource retains a significant amount of its original integrity. This conclusion was drawn by evaluating the seven aspects of integrity as set forth by the National Park Service. Those aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location is defined as the "place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred" (National Park Service 1997: 44). The First National Bank – Niland

was constructed at its original location in 1920. The bank's orientation at the intersection of Niland Avenue and Main Street is significant to its location. The bank's location is also part of a pattern of historic events involving the economic growth and development of the Town of Niland and its surrounding area.

Design is defined as the "combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property" (Ibid: 44). Though (most likely) the parapet walls and the addition of the attached commercial buildings are not original, they are historic elements that are important to the site's development and significance. Accordingly, the resource has retained its historic footprint and has not undergone any major changes to its historic plan, space, structure, form, or style.

Setting is defined as the "physical environment of a historic property" (Ibid: 45). The setting of the bank is within the downtown area of Niland at the intersection of Niland Avenue and Main Street. Its setting at this intersection reflects the importance and prominence of the building. Surrounding the resource are several dilapidated commercial buildings, modular homes, and recreational vehicle parks.

Materials are defined as the "physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a pattern or configuration to form a historic property" (Ibid: 45). The building retains a significant amount of its original and historic materials and fabric. The original building finish, hardware, and stylistic details, such as windows and interior elements remain intact. Additionally, the bordering of openings and doors at both the bank and the attached commercial buildings have preserved much of the original fabric and materials.

Workmanship is defined as the "physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory" (Ibid: 45). The First National Bank – Niland conveys a high degree of craftsmanship and workmanship. The bank's elaborate Neoclassical design reflects the importance of the building to the Town of Niland in the 1920s and a symbol of its economic progression. Additionally, the stylistic design elements and ornamental detailing of the building are representative of building construction in the 1920s and the Neoclassical style of architecture.

Feeling is defined as the "property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time" (Ibid: 45). The presence of physical features from the Neoclassical period convey the property's historic character as part of Niland's economic growth from the 1920s through the 1940s. Although some inappropriate materials, like the replacement of the original door, and the physical condition of the attached ancillary commercial buildings have affected aspects of the feeling, the building still retains a significant amount of original materials, setting, workmanship, and design elements.

Association is defined as the "direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property" (Ibid: 45). The First National Bank – Niland is directly linked to the growth of community and the patterns of historic events prompted by the success of the agricultural industry. Additionally, the building has an association with the Bank of Italy, which was California's largest bank in the early 1900s. The bank chain was established in San Francisco in 1904 by Amadeo Pietro Giannini, and developed a system that catered to the needs of the small depositer. The building is sufficiently intact to convey this relationship, and the building's physical elements communicate the property's historic character.

6.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Under CEQA, a project potentially would have significant impacts if it would cause substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (i.e., a cultural resource eligible to CRHR, or archaeological resource defined as a unique archaeological resource which does not meet CRHR criteria), or would disturb human remains. A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency.

In many cases, determination of a resource's eligibility to CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research, archaeological testing, and other costly and time-consuming methods. Where possible, to the maximum extent possible, resources will be avoided. If, as the Project proceeds, it proves impossible to avoid cultural resources on a selected Project component, formal eligibility evaluation will be undertaken. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to CRHR or is a unique archaeological resource, it will be formally addressed under Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 of CEQA guidelines. Resources that are not formally evaluated will be treated as eligible: all mitigation measures pertaining to the avoidance of direct and indirect impacts will apply.

Although no important or unique cultural resources were found during the surface survey, archaeological monitoring is recommended for construction in native sediments. The Project Site is located in the vicinity of ancient Lake Cahuilla, and there is a possibility that an ancient shoreline lies beneath the Project Site. As such, there is a moderately high probability that prehistoric cultural resources may be present beneath the surface. Ancient shorelines of Lake Cahuilla have a higher probability of containing cultural resources than the surrounding desert flats because the shoreline would have provided optimal conditions for plant, animal, and fish resources, as well as freshwater.

6.4.3 Mitigation Measures

6.4.3.1 Mitigation of Adverse Effects due to Related Impacts

Mitigation under CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 must address impacts to the values for which a cultural resource is considered important. To mitigate adequately, it must therefore be determined what elements make a site eligible for CRHR. The first line of mitigation is complete avoidance of all cultural resources when feasible. The historic trash scatter identified in the Project Site area does not meet the criteria for listing in CRHR and does not retain integrity. As such, mitigation of adverse effects to this site is not required. However, monitoring during construction for unidentified remains is recommended. Should a potentially significant cultural resource be encountered during monitoring, evaluation of this site to determine significance will be required. Significant cultural resources impacted by the Project would require mitigation, which may include data recovery.

Measures to ensure avoidance of cultural resources within the areas of potential effect, and measures to avoid indirect impacts to nearby cultural resources are described below. The mitigation measures and procedures described would apply to any cultural resources in the Project's area of potential effect, or cultural resources recommended as not significant and such recommendations are concurred with by CEC and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO),

regardless of facility component. With implementation of the applicant-committed measure listed below, no significant unavoidable impacts to known cultural resources are expected to occur.

Avoidance

Project Site facilities will be located at the greatest possible distance from any recorded cultural resources not previously found to be ineligible for inclusion on CRHR. As needed, an archaeologist will accompany the Project engineer to the field to demarcate cultural resource boundaries on the ground and to ensure that facility placement will not impinge upon a cultural resource. Routes of any access roads of other temporary use areas that must be built or graded that are located outside of areas previously surveyed for cultural resources will be subjected to archaeological survey prior to construction. If a potentially significant cultural resource is discovered, the route/temporary use area will be modified to avoid that resource. If there are not feasible means to avoid the resource, the cultural resource will be tested; if found significant, the measures for mitigation described below will be implemented. This will be done in consultation with CEC.

Physical Demarcation and Protection

In instances where a Project component must be placed within 100 feet of a known cultural resource not previously found to be ineligible for inclusion on CRHR, the cultural resource will be temporarily fenced or otherwise demarcated on the ground, and the area will be designated environmentally sensitive. Construction equipment will be directed away from the cultural resource and construction personnel will be directed to avoid entering the area. Where cultural resource boundaries are unknown, the protected area will include a buffer zone with a 100-foot radius. In some cases, additional archaeological work may be required to demarcate the boundaries of the cultural resource to ascertain whether the cultural resource can be avoided.

Crew Education

Prior to beginning of construction, the construction crew will be informed of the resource values involved and of the regulatory protections afforded those resources. An educational video will be prepared that describes cultural resources that may be encountered in the Project Site area as well as the laws that protect them. The crew will also be informed of procedures relating to designated culturally sensitive areas, and cautioned not to drive into these areas or to park or operate construction equipment in these areas. The crew will be cautioned not to collect artifacts, and asked to inform a construction supervisor in the event that cultural remains are uncovered.

Archaeological Monitoring

All initial grading or excavation within 100 feet of any potentially significant resource that may have a subsurface component will be monitored by an archaeologist. If subsurface materials are uncovered, construction work in the immediate vicinity will be halted and the emergency discovery procedures described below will be implemented.

Native American Monitoring

To ensure participation by interested members of the Native American community, it is recommended that a Native American monitor be present during archaeological cultural resource testing and/or data recovery operations at archaeological cultural resources that appear to have a prehistoric or ethnographic component. The monitor will be retained either directly by the Project applicant, or through the subconsultant conducting the actual fieldwork.

Formal Compliance with CEQA Section 15064.5 and 15126.4 and Section 106 of the NHPA

In the event that a resource cannot be avoided during the placement of any Project component, further archaeological work will be undertaken as appropriate to assess the importance/ significance of the resource prior to the Project implementation.

Mitigation for Resource

If unanticipated resources are discovered during construction, they will be addressed under the procedures set forth at CEQA Section 15064.5. If possible, the resource will be avoided first through design modification, or second, through protective measures as described above. If the resource cannot be avoided, the Project archaeologist will consult with CEC and SHPO with regard to resource significance. If it is determined that the resource is significant, then measures to mitigate impacts will be devised in consultation with CEC and SHPO and will be carried out by the applicant.

6.4.3.2 Mitigation for Resources Discovered During Construction

If unanticipated resources are discovered during construction, they will be addressed under the procedures set forth in CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4. If possible, the resource will be avoided through design modification, or protective measures as described above. If the resource cannot be avoided, the Project archaeologist will consult with CEC and SHPO. If it is determined that the resource is significant, measures to mitigate impacts will be devised in consultation with CEC (and possibly SHPO), and will be carried out by the applicant.

Protection of Resources During Operation and Maintenance

Emergency maintenance and repair, and routine inspection have the potential to cause impacts to cultural resources. In devising specific mitigative measures to address impacts for any site that cannot be avoided during construction, it will therefore be considered that there is a potential for ongoing impacts to any resource that could not be avoided through Project design. Any mitigative data recovery shall be adequately scoped, in conjunction with the regulatory agencies, to address potential long-term, ongoing impacts. In addition, crews and vehicles (under the applicant's control) engaged in operation and maintenance will, as Project policy, confine activities to the greatest extent possible to existing records.

6.4.3.3 Specific Mitigation Measures

One site, a historic trash scatter identified as site Niland IIC 001 on the site forms, has been located within the Project Site boundaries and will be affected by the construction activities

proposed for this site. This site lacks integrity due to sheetwash erosion that has scattered much of the surface material; therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed.

6.4.3.4 Mitigation Measures for Built Environment

CEQA Section 15064 states that in evaluating the significance of effect caused by a project, the Lead Agency shall consider the direct and indirect physical changes in the environment that may be caused by the undertaking. Under CEQA Section 15064.5(b)(1), a project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource if the change includes "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired." In other words, a project has a substantial impact on a historical resource if this impact diminishes those qualities that make the resource eligible for the California Register.

In many cases, determination of a resource's eligibility to the CRHR (or its uniqueness) can be made only through extensive research. As such, the best alternative to preserve historic resources is the "no action alternative." However, because this alternative is not always feasible, any project should consider alternatives or mitigation measures to lessen the effects to these resources. Where possible, to the maximum extent possible, impacts to resources should be avoided. If, as the Project proceeds, it proves impossible to avoid cultural resources, formal eligibility evaluation will be undertaken. If the resource meets the criteria of eligibility to the CRHR, it will be formally addressed under Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4 of CEQA.

The historic structures within the Project Site's APE, the Southern Pacific Railroad (CA-IMP-3424H) and the Imperial and Gulf Branch (P-13-008682) will not be adversely impacted and therefore no mitigation measures are necessary. The construction of a new combustion turbine will have direct impact upon the First National Bank – Niland. The Project will cause a significant change in the immediate surroundings of the First National Bank that may cause the resource to be "materially impaired." This significant change is defined by CEQA Section 15064, in which a direct physical change in the environment is caused by, for example, "dust, noise, and traffic of heavy equipment." Project construction will cause an increase in traffic, noise and dust, which may materially impair the bank and its immediate surroundings. This Project will also have an indirect physical change in the environment, according to CEQA regulations, which may also impair the resource. The purpose of the Project is to increase electrical output to the surrounding community. This increased power supply will lead to an improved economy, which could lead to an increased population. The improved economy and increased population may lend to the revitalization of the community, changing its historical setting, and ultimately the removal, remodel, or relocation of the bank.

To mitigate below a level of less than significant impact, CEQA recommends following the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior and published in *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstruction Historic Buildings* or *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. However, mitigation below a level of less than significant impact is not always feasible or practicable. In these instances, the National Park Service has established guidelines for treating historic properties through the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).

Specific Built Environment Mitigation Measures

Based on the recommendations by CEQA, the most appropriate mitigation measures include nominating the First National Bank – Niland and the ancillary commercial buildings attached to the north and south elevations to the CRHR. Accordingly, more detailed archival and historical research and site evaluations should be performed to complete the CRHR nomination. A more complete and in-depth historic context and field survey should be completed, as well.

Additionally, HABS Level 1 per the National Park Service standards should be performed on the site in order to produce the following:

- Drawings: a full set of measured drawings depicting existing and historic conditions.
- Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior view, photographs with large-format negatives of select existing drawings, or historic views were available.
- Written data: physical history, architect/builder, original and subsequent owners/ occupants/uses, historic context, physical description (interior/exterior/site), oral interviews/statements.

A Historic Structures Report (HSR) should be completed to determine a possible Secretary of Interior recommended treatment for the buildings and possible adaptive uses of the building. The report would include the information from the HABS Level 1 study (drawings, photographs, and written data), as well as the identification of an appropriate treatment and a condition assessment. These treatments include:

- Preservation: focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.
- Rehabilitation: acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
- Restoration**:** is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.
- Reconstruction: re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

The Historic Structures Report would be completed by a team of professionals which may include historians, architectural historians, archeologists, architects, structural engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, landscape architects, conservators, curators, materials scientists, building code consultants, photographers, and other specialists.

6.4.4 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The archaeological survey described above served to identify cultural resources present within and immediately adjacent to the Project Site. The Project is considered a state level undertaking and, as such, is subject to state LORS for cultural resources. Any cultural resource potentially affected by the Project will be subject to compliance with the provisions outlined in CEQA/CRHR. If a cultural resource is discovered during construction, and cannot be avoided, a

program of site evaluation will be undertaken to ascertain site significance under CEQA/CRHR (see Table 6.4-1, Federal Laws Governing Cultural Resources).

TABLE 6.4-1
FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Statute	Requirements	Oversight Agency
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [PL 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.*]	NAGPRA provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items -- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony - to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
American Disabilities Act of 1990, Section 4.1.7	Establishes regulations allowing access to historic buildings by disabled persons.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Office, state and local agencies
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [PL 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm]	Secure the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
National Park Service Organic Act, Section 8, Reports on Threatened Landmarks and New Area Studies, as amended [PL 91-458; 16 U.S.C. 1a-5]	The Secretary of the Interior is directed to investigate, study, and continually monitor the welfare of areas whose resources exhibit qualities of national significance and which may have the potential for inclusion into the National Park System; the Secretary must also submit to the Speaker of House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, a complete and current list of all areas in the Registry of Natural Landmarks and those of areas of National Significance listed in NRHP and which areas exhibit known or anticipated threats or damage to their integrity.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1976, as amended [PL 95-341; 42 U.S.C. 1996 and 1996a]	Policy of the United States to protect and preserve religious freedom of American Indians, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended [PL 89-665 16 U.S.C. 469-469c]	Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation: Standards and Guidelines.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended [83 Statute 852; U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*]	It is the continuing responsibility of the federal government to use all practicable means to ensure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings and to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice.	Environmental Protection Agency

TABLE 6.4-1
FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Statute	Requirements	Oversight Agency
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*]	Provides for the protection of significant historical properties.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Creation and Purpose, as amended [63 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 468]	Furthers policies established in Historic Sites Act and facilitates public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended [49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*]	National policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
National Park Service Organic Act, Section 1, NPS Mission, as amended [39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1]	Establishes the creation of the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior, with the objective of promoting and regulating areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations for the purpose of conserving the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wildlife therein.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Antiquities Act of 1906 [34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*]	Prohibits the destruction of historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments on federal government lands without the permission of the government.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Other Federal Laws Governing Cultural Resources		
Executive Order 13287, Preserve America	It is the policy of the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties.	General Services Administration
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments	Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the federal government and Indian tribal governments.	General Services Administration
Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	The federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation.	General Services Administration
Executive Order 13007, Protection and Accommodation of Access to "Indian Sacred Sites"	Accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners; avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites; and maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.	General Services Administration

TABLE 6.4-1
FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Statute	Requirements	Oversight Agency
Executive Order 13006, Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities	The federal government shall utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in our central business areas.	General Services Administration
Internal Revenue Code, Section 47 Rehabilitation Credit [PL 101-508; 26 U.S.C. 47]	Tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Internal Revenue Code of 1986, Section 170(h), Qualified Conservation Contributions, as amended [PL 96-541; 26 U.S.C. 170(h)]	Contribution of a qualified real property interest, to a qualified organization, exclusively for conservation purposes.	Internal Revenue Service
Public Building Cooperative Use Act of 1976 [PL 94-541; 40 U.S.C. 601a]	Public use of historically and architecturally significant buildings.	General Services Administration
Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [63 Stat. 385; 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(3) and (4)]	Transfer of excess property among federal agencies and other organizations; transfer of real property located in Indian reservations to the Secretary of the Interior.	General Services Administration
3 Code of Federal Regulation Part 771	Environmental impact and related procedures.	U.S. Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
26 CFR Part 1 and 602	Income tax: Investment tax credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures.	Internal Revenue Service
26 CFR Parts 1, 20, 25, and 602	Income tax: qualified conservation contributions.	Internal Revenue Service
30 CFR Part 700 to the end	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 60	National Register of Historic Places.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 61	Procedures for state, tribal, and local government historic preservation programs.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 63	Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 65	National Historic Landmarks Program.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 67	Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Certification.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 68	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 73	World Heritage Convention.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 78	Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 79	Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.	United States Department of the Interior
36 CFR Part 800	Protection of historic properties.	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
40 CFR Part 15001517	Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality.	United States Department of the Interior
41 CFR 10117	Assignment and utilization of space.	General Services Administration

TABLE 6.4-1
FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Statute	Requirements	Oversight Agency
41 CFR 10120	Management of buildings and grounds.	General Services Administration
43 CFR Part 3	Preservation of American antiquities.	United States Department of the Interior
43 CFR Part 7	Protection of archaeological resources.	United States Department of the Interior
43 CFR Part 10	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.	United States Department of the Interior
Laws Governing State Cultural Resources		
California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended	Applies to discretionary projects causing a significant effect on the environment and a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource with a significant value.	State Lead Agency
Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 4307	No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value.	State Lead Agency; State Historic Preservation Office; Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Government Code, Sections 6253, 6254, 6254.10	Disclosure of archaeological site information is not required for records that relate to archaeological site information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission.	All state and local agencies
Government Code, Sections 25373 and 37361	Authorizes county and city governments to establish zoning ordinances for the protection and regulation of buildings and structures of special historical value.	All local agencies
Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5	Requires construction or excavation stopped near human remains until a coroner determines whether the remains are Native American; requires the coroner to contact NAHC if the remains are Native American.	State Lead Agency
Health and Safety Code, Section 7052	Disturbance of Indian cemeteries is a felony.	State Lead Agency
Health and Safety Code, Section 18950-18961	Establishes the State Historical Building Code for the protection and preservation of historic buildings, while also ensuring building safety from natural and man-made hazards.	State Historical Building Safety Board
Penal Code, Title 14, Section 622.5	Misdemeanor offense for any person, other than the owner, who willfully damages or destroys archaeological or historic features on public or privately owned land.	State Lead Agency, local agency
California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020-5029.5	Creates the California Historic Landmarks Committee and authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to designate Registered Historical Landmarks and Registered Points of Historical Interest; establishes criteria for the protection and preservation of historic resources.	Department of Parks and Recreation, State Lead Agency, local agencies

TABLE 6.4-1
FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Statute	Requirements	Oversight Agency
PRC 5097-5097.6	Provides guidance for state agencies in the management of archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites affected by a major public works project on state land.	State Lead Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation
PRC 5097.9-5097.991	Establishes regulations for the protection of Native American religious places; establishes the Native American Heritage Commission; California Native American Remains and Associated Grave artifacts shall be repatriated; notification of discovery of Native American human remains to a most-likely descendent.	State Lead Agency; State Historic Preservation Office; Tribal Historic Preservation Office; Native American Heritage Commission
California Code of Regulations Section 1427	Recognizes that California's archaeological resources are endangered by urban development; the Legislature finds that these resources need preserving; it is a misdemeanor to alter any archaeological evidence found in any cave, or to remove any materials from a cave.	State Lead Agency
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 43	Requires all state agencies to cooperate with programs of archaeological survey and excavation, and to preserve known archaeological resources whenever reasonable.	State Lead Agency
Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 87	Provides for the identification and protection of traditional Native American resource gathering sites on state land.	Department of Parks and Recreation, State Lead Agency
Senate Bill 18 (Burton)	Protection and preservation of Native American Traditional Cultural Places during city and county general plan development.	State Lead Agency, local agency, Office of Planning and Research and the Native American Heritage Commission
Senate Bill 922 (Ducheny)	Exempts from California Public Records Act Native American graves, cemeteries, archaeological site information and sacred places in the possession of the Native American Heritage Commission and other state or local agencies.	State Lead Agency, local agency, Native American Heritage Commission
Laws Governing Local Cultural Resources		
Imperial County General Plan, Conservation/Open Space Element	Identify, preserve and protect locally significant cultural resources, and preserve prehistoric and historic areas as open space.	Imperial County Planning Department

Notes:
U.S. = United States
PL = Public Law
USC = United States Code
NRHP = National Hispanic Recognition Program
NPS = National Park Service
NAHC = Native American Heritage Commission
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

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